## The Powers or Faculties of Human Nature (The "Natural Edifice")

| Spiritual<br>(super<br>organic) | Cognitive<br>25 Intellect   |  | Appetitive<br>26 Will  |   |  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| Sp<br>(s<br>Sentient or         | External Senses<br>8 Sight<br>7 Hearing<br>6 Smell<br>5 Taste<br>4 Touch  | Inner Senses<br>12Cogitative Sense <sup>1</sup><br>11 Memory<br>10 Imagination<br>9 Sensus Communis <sup>2</sup> | Concupiscible<br>Passions<br>13 Love and 14 Hate<br>15 Desire and 16 Aversion<br>17 Pleasure <sup>3</sup> & 18 Pain <sup>4</sup> | <i>Irascible Passions</i><br>19 Fear and 20 Daring<br>22 Hope and 21<br>Despair<br>23 Anger |  |
| ative                           | 24 Locomotion         All the powers of a vegetable are in man: 1. Assimilation (Nutrition), 2. Growth, 3.         Generation (Reproduction). But all are adapted to its mode of being which exceeds                                    |  |  |   |  |
| Vegetative                      | plant life by sentiency and reason.   |  |  |   |  |
| Mineral                         | Considered as a material substance, the human body is organic. Almost every inanimate nature contributes to it. By way of summary, the properties of soil, water, air and fire are required. But all these natures must be assimilated. |  |  |   |  |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This is also called the "estimative sense." In animals, it is known as instinct. <sup>2</sup> "Common sense" is kept in Latin so as not to confuse it with "horse sense," i.e., the "common sense" of normal parlance. <sup>3</sup> Pleasure is also called delight and joy. <sup>4</sup> Pain is also called sadness, sorrow, and grief.

## The Habits, Virtues, and Acts of Nature as Elevated in Grace (The "Supernatural Edifice")

| (The Supernature   | i Edifice )   |  |
|--|---|--|
| The Fruits of the Holy Ghost:Charity, Joy, Peace, Patience, Benignity, Goodness,<br>Long-suffering, Mildness, Fidelity, Modesty,<br>Continency, ChastityThese are acts that flow with ease, resulting<br>from the virtues and gifts. | <i>The Beatitudes:</i><br>(Look them up in Matthew 5)<br>These are acts that flow with ease, resulting<br>from the gifts. They are "perfect and excellent,"<br>a foretaste of heavenly beatitude. |  |
| The Gifts of th  | ha Haby Chast   |  |
| <ol> <li>Counsel</li> <li>Fortitude</li> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Piety</li> <li>Fear of the Lord</li> <li>Supernaturally infused habits, or virtues, which</li> </ol>   | are like the Holy Ghost "blowing in our sails."   |  |
| The Theological Virtues:   | The Infused Moral Virtues   |  |
| 1. Faith   | (principally the cardinal virtues, but also their   |  |
| 2. Hope  | "parts," those other virtues related to them.)  |  |
| 3. Charity   | 1. Prudence   |  |
|  | 2. Justice  |  |
| These are supernaturally infused virtues which   | 3. Fortitude  |  |
| reside in the powers of our soul (intellect and will), which empower them to act according to  | 4. Temperance   |  |
| the new nature added to our souls by Sanctifying   | All that is said of the Theological Virtues, is   |  |
| Grace. They have God Himself for their end.<br>That is why they are called "theological."  | said of these, except that they have creatures as their end.  |  |
| Sanctifyi  | ng Grace  |  |
| also called Justification or Righteousness By the  | his supernatural habit we are rendered pleasing to  |  |

...also called Justification or Righteousness. By this supernatural habit we are rendered pleasing to God and elevated to partake in his nature. This is a habit that puts us in a new state of being (called, for that reason, an "entitative habit"). According to St. Thomas, this habit resides directly in the soul, not in any of its powers.